



Navegación e historia de la ciencia: Hielo, hambre y plomo. La expedición perdida de Franklin [

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text (article)

Analítica

The Franklin's lost expedition was a British voyage of Arctic exploration led by Captain Sir John Franklin. They sailed from England in 1845 aboard two ships, the HMS Erebus and the HMS Terror. The mission was to cross the last non-navigated section of the so-called Northwest Passage in the Arctic. After various vicissitudes and losses of men, the two ships were trapped in the ice in the Victoria Strait, near King William Island in the Canadian Arctic. The entire expedition, 129 men including Franklin, was lost. Infections, lead poisoning, malnutrition, scurvy, hypothermia and cannibalism ended the expedition

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Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es